

GERMAN FORCES DRIVEN BACK OVER A MILE

FRENCH TROOPS LAND SMASHING BLOW ON HUNS

ROME, July 9.—The Allied offensive in Albania is continuing, the war office announced today. New progress has been made along the left wing, on the Adriatic coast, the land forces being assisted by British monitors.

The Italian infantry captured the town of Fieri and took important heights. More than 1,300 prisoners were taken in the advance.

VIENNA, July 9, via London.—The Entente pressure against the Austrian lines in Albania is being continued by forces advancing across the river Voyusa, according to today's war office announcement. A gain of ground by the French along the upper Devoli is reported. Fighting also is taking place in the interior southwest of Berat.

(By the Associated Press.)

French troops hit the German lines a smashing blow early this morning in the area almost directly north of Paris, where the Germans were stopped after five days of fighting in their thrust toward the capital in the last and least successful of all their 1918 offensives, about a month ago.

The attack was delivered along a two and a half mile front and at some points General Petain's troops pushed into the enemy positions for the distance of a mile. Two farms were captured and a counter-attack, which was delivered against one of them, was repulsed. Some 450 prisoners were taken.

The area chosen for the blow was south of the Marne river, north-west of the Compiègne forest on the front between Montdidier and the Oise. The point of the German wedge projected here in the neighborhood of Antheuil and it was to the west of this town, astride the Compiègne road, that the French drove in taking valuable high ground on both sides of the highway.

The attacking forces were assisted by tanks. Apparently all the terrain gained has been maintained intact.

There has been considerable artillery fighting and raiding along this front in the last few days, but this morning's was the first infantry operation of note since the German's June offensive was crushed on the Matz.

The new advance will serve still further to protect the important railway junction at Estrees-St. Denis, which lies seven miles southwest of Antheuil.

Further to the southeast along the line, the French continued to gain additional ground on the Marne front by forcing the Germans back further in the vicinity of the Chavigny farm.

On the British front there were only raiding operations. The Germans, however, apparently are contemplating a further effort to regain the positions taken by the Australians with American assistance in the Amiens area south of the Somme. The German guns last night were actively bombarding the British lines in this region.

The French war office reports considerable artillery activity to the west and north of Chateau Thierry on the Marne front. It at this sector, the Americans are holding several miles of the line.

French Attack Germans

PARIS, July 9.—French troops early this morning attacked the German lines on a front of about two and a half miles, west of Antheuil, on the front between Montdidier and the Oise, penetrating the enemy positions and capturing an advance of a mile at certain points, the war office announced today.

A German counter-attack on the French lines at the Loges farm in the area of this advance was repulsed, the French entirely maintaining their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of 450, including 14 officers.

In the Longpont region east of the Matz, the French increased their gains of yesterday and took additional prisoners.

The statement reads:

"Between Montdidier and the river Oise the French this morning carried out a local operation west of Antheuil on a front of four kilometers. The French troops, supported by tanks, penetrated the German lines, captured and destroyed the German lines, captured and realized an advance of 1,800 meters at certain points.

"A counter-attack at the Ferme des Loges was repulsed the French maintaining all their gains. Prisoners were taken to the number of 450, including fourteen officers.

"South of the Aisne the artillery duel continued active throughout the night in the vicinity of Chavigny farm. The French increased their advance at this point, taking twenty prisoners including one officer.

"The artillery of both sides was active west and north of Chateau Thierry, notably in the vicinity of Hill 204.

NIGHT NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON.—Prices for cotton products showing reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent on market quotations were approved by President Wilson.

ST. LOUIS.—Bruce Cameron, superintendent of transportation for the United Railways company, was indicted in connection with the theft of a petition for a referendum vote on a franchise ordinance.

NEW YORK.—Dr. Edward A. Rumely was arrested on a charge of perjury in connection with the charge that the New York Mail had been purchased with German money.

BELLEVEILLE, Ill.—Lieutenant R. H. Pawcett, Alexandria, Va., was killed and Cadet Lester Cox of New York was injured when their airplane fell at Scottfield.

DEEP INTEREST TAKEN IN U. S.

American Labor Delegates Tell British of America's War Aims and Activities.

MASSSES UNINFORMED

Great Work Accomplished in Preparing for War Surprise to Many.

LONDON, Monday, July 8.—Members of the delegation sent to England by the Social-Democratic league of America made the following statement to the Associated Press today regarding their conferences with representatives of British labor and socialist organizations:

"We have found intense interest in America's war activity and especially in the war aims of President Wilson. We have found eagerness among all those to whom we have talked to learn the position of American Socialists and a realization of the most important, if not decisive part that must be played by American labor in the international labor movement.

"America's War Preparation a Surprise.

"There have been many misunderstandings to clear up and these are by no means wholly on this side of the Atlantic. The extent of America's preparation for war and the solidarity of labor's position behind the nation in winning the war have been a source of great encouragement. In spite of all the publicity on these subjects the mass of the workers seem not to have known of what had really been accomplished.

"Of even greater importance as an element of encouragement to the Socialists and laborers of England is the story of progress which America is making toward democracy during the war. The fact that labor is gaining influence and improving its condition in the midst of the fighting is looked upon everywhere as the greatest security of America's claim to be fighting for democracy."

The committee is comprised of A. M. Simmons of Wisconsin and John Sparrow, former members of the executive committee of the Socialist party; Louis Kopelin, editor of the New Appeal, Alexander Howatt of Kansas, president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America; John Edward Russell; Professor Edward H. Herron and Frank Bone.

Before sailing for Europe, Mr. Simmons, chairman, said the committee would present to European Socialists the American interpretation of democratic internationalism. He added that the committee was in entire agreement with the program of peace formulated by President Wilson January 8.

Naval Airplanes Bombing German Works Constantly

LONDON, July 9.—British naval airplanes in the period between July 4 and July 7 dropped six tons of explosives on German works at Ostend, Zebruges and Brugge.

Direct hits were observed on buildings and vessels. Fifteen German airplanes were destroyed and three others were driven down out of control. All the British machines returned.

FINAL FIGURES ON COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Final figures on the 1917 cotton crop, announced by the census bureau, place the production at 11,302,375, equivalent to 599 pound bales, the smallest crop since 1909 excepting that of 1915. Sea island cotton produced was 6696 bales.

Notable increase in production in Arizona and California was shown, California with 57,000 bales and Arizona with 21,000 bales both growing 13,000 bales more than the previous year.

FLYERS DELAY ENEMY

Fastest and Most Mobile Machines Flown by Expert Pilots.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—While the main resistance to a great enemy drive must necessarily come from the artillery and infantry, it is not always realized how much the allied air forces contribute to the work of applying the brakes to the German military machine.

During the early stages of an offensive the whole character of air fighting changes. While maintaining reconnaissance and bombing behind the enemy's lines, a great number of machines are sent up with a roving commission to harass and impede the advance by causing the maximum of inconvenience. They attack cross roads and important junctions, they destroy dumps and transports and they disperse concentrations of troops.

For this work some of the fastest and most mobile of fighting machines are employed, flown by pilots specially trained for obstructive fighting. In modern war an advance must go by time table. An hour's delay in taking an objective, the result of an unexpected obstinate resistance at a vital point may lead to dislocation of the whole movement.

There can be little doubt that the failure of the German high command to develop the initial advantages gained in the fighting this spring was due largely to the splendid work done by the Entente airmen.

U-BOAT MENACE STILL SERIOUS

Loss of Munitions Ships Not Stopped, But Reduced Three-fourths.

LONDON, Monday, July 8.—The great body of the English nation fails to realize how near England came to irretrievable disaster because of the German U-boats, said Frederick George Kellaway, secretary to the minister of munitions, speaking at Midland today.

Mr. Kellaway said:

"The U-boat is still one of the greatest perils against which the allies have to fight. Those who suppose we shall ever be able to abolish these risks are living in a fool's paradise. But, thanks to the navy, our losses are being brought to within limits which the allies can bear without flinching. Recent returns show the loss of munition ships from submarine warfare are only about a quarter of what they were when the U-boat campaign was at its height."

SENATORS HEAR PRES. CARLTON

Western Union Official's Testimony on Telegraph Situation Given Behind Closed Doors.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senators demanding investigation before action on the house resolution authorizing the president to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines, won a part victory today when the senate interstate commerce committee heard testimony, behind closed doors, on the telegraph situation from President Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph company. A decision regarding further hearings was deferred.

BILLY SUNDAY TO BE OPERATED ON

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 9.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, came here today to undergo an operation for hernia at a local hospital. Mrs. Sunday accompanies her husband.

ALLIES' HOPES TO BE REALIZED

French Aviator Tells of Work Being Done in United States.

PLANES GOING OVER

Liberty Motor Ready and Machines Being Turned Out Very Rapidly.

PARIS, July 9.—Hopes founded on American aid to the Allies soon will be realized, says Captain Herteaux, the French aviator who has returned from a visit to the United States, in a statement to The Associated Press. Both American pilots and American machines are coming overseas in large numbers.

The captain said:

"We now have several thousand trained American pilots in France. We have not sufficient chaser planes to mount all these pilots but it is certain that America, alone, within a few months will be able to more than supply its allies with machines.

"The Liberty motor is now ready and machines fitted with it are being turned out rapidly. The American bombardment airplanes are of the finest quality and they are reaching the front regularly.

"The day of errors in which we had our share is now over. The hopes which public opinion founded on American aviation soon will be realized."

DR. RUMELY HAS HIS BAIL FIXED

Hearing of Charges of Perjury Against Enemy Mail Publisher Deferred Two Weeks.

NEW YORK, July 9.—With Dr. Edward A. Rumely, publisher of the New York Evening Mail under arrest charged with having financed the newspaper with German money, the question as to the future ownership and management of the newspaper was in abeyance today. It will be decided in Washington at a conference tomorrow or Thursday between Henry L. Stoddard, chief bondholder of the property, Paul Block, who is said to own \$50,000 worth of the stock, and A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

Francis P. Garvin, investigator for the alien property custodian, announced that Messrs Stoddard and Block would go to Washington to confer with Mr. Palmer and that "for the time being," these two would conduct the paper. All German equity in the property would be seized, according to law, he said, and meanwhile there was no reason why advertisers and subscribers should not continue to do business with the paper.

Up until 1 p. m. today the early edition of the Evening Mail had not appeared. It was explained that it had been delayed pending the preparation of statements in the case.

While waiting for his bail to be furnished Dr. Rumely made a statement in which he asserted that the Mail's editorial policies, controlled wholly by himself, had been squarely behind the government and that his return made to the enemy property custodian would be found to be truthful in every respect. Dr. Rumely declined to discuss his associations with former Ambassador Bernstorff and Dr. Heinrich Albert, through whom the Mail is alleged to have been financed, but added he might say something definite in this connection soon.

Regarding the Mail's war policies he said:

"They have been under my absolute and sole control. The paper, the editorial page in particular, has been an exposition of my attitude on public questions, uninfluenced by any consideration other than my own judgment of what was the right thing to do from the standpoint of America's interest."

"My return to the alien property custodian regarding the notes which I personally had outstanding will, I am convinced, when all the facts are available, be found truthful in every respect."

Shortly after the arraignment of Dr. Rumely a federal grand jury began consideration of the case. It was said many witnesses would be called.

GERMANS ANXIOUS OVER ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE TOWARD LOSS OF GERMAN OFFICIALS.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Germans returning from Moscow, says the Vossische Zeitung, referring to the von Mirbach case, have expressed fear that complete anarchy there might endanger persons who, in an orderly country, would be safe from harm. It gives the following alleged quotation from a speaker at a railway strike meeting in Moscow:

"It is time to throw off the noose von Mirbach has put around our necks, otherwise a shameful death threatens us. Away with German capital! Away with von Mirbach and his whole counter-revolutionary band!"

Dr. Rumely objected through his counsel, Frederick J. Powell, to the higher amount of bail. Powell said the defendant was a man of large resources handling considerable money for the Mail and having pledged his personal finances on the Mail's notes and was a man "of high reputation."

During the period of investigation, counsel said, Dr. Rumely supplied government agents with all the information in his possession placing copies of all his papers before the investigators and otherwise co-operating.

U. S. FIGHTING METHODS WIN

Troops Go Ahead Under Barrage and Give Germans Hot Reception.

UNBEATABLE SCHEME

Americans Whip the Huns in Open-field, Five and Six to One.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Sergeant Sam Barr, thirty years in the United States army and just returned from France after five months' service with the expeditionary force, is in Chicago today. Speaking of his experiences he said: "Our methods of fighting differ from those of our allies. They retreat from the thin held first line trenches when a heavy barrage announces an attack. When the enemy has wasted his ammunition and taken the allied first trench the allies rush in from the second in a counter-attack. We asked ourselves: Why go back then ahead through the barrage? So we decided we'd go ahead under the barrage and wait for them at the barbed wire. In our fights we met the Germans long before they expected us, killed a lot of them and scattered the remainder in the barbed wire. Then we went back and sat down while the machine gun men mowed them down in the wire. There is no way to beat this method of fighting."

"In a clear field the American can whip the German up to five or six times his number. The German is well trained and fights hard but he does only what he is told. When he reaches his objective, he doesn't know where to go from there. So we catch him at this point and he doesn't go from there until the grave section comes along."

WOOL MERCHANTS UNDER ARREST

Charged With Conspiracy to Defraud Government of Their Income Taxes.

BOSTON, July 9.—William A. English and John H. O'Brien, members of the firm of English and O'Brien, Boston wool merchants, were arrested today on a federal indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government of income taxes. The indictment alleged that the shortage through improper accounting amounted to \$250,000. Both pleaded not guilty and were held in bonds of \$25,000 each. Federal officials said it was the first case of the kind to be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

With the arrest of English and O'Brien it became known that the government yesterday instituted a civil suit against them for the recovery of \$2,000,000 damages to cover the amounts alleged to have been held back on income tax payments. Examination of the firm's records showed, federal authorities said, that two sets of books had been kept, one for examination by internal revenue experts and the other for the private information of the defendants.

ANARCHY AND DEATH FEARED

Germans Anxious Over Attitude of People Toward Loss of German Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Definite assurances that there is no danger of a sugar famine were given by the food administration today and the food situation generally was declared to be better than at any time since America undertook the feeding of the Allied world.

The American public, however, will be expected to observe closely the new regulations limiting the household per capita consumption of sugar to three pounds monthly and to continue all other conservation measures. What-ever saving other than provided for in the regulations that may become necessary to remove all danger of famine, will be done by manufacturers.

It was pointed out today regarding the wheat situation that, even with the prospect of a 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop, there can be little if any lessening of present conservation measures. A re-assuring wheat reserve must be built up here and abroad officials declare, and maintained against a possible short crop next year.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER DIES OF INJURIES

PARIS, July 9.—Captain Drew Webster, an American infantry officer, suffered severe injuries when a military automobile he was driving collided with another machine at Villers-Sous-Genou, according to the Matin. Captain Webster died in a hospital at Fontainebleau.

Ten French officers who were in the other car were injured.

TRAINS MEET HEADON

Many Killed and Injured When Passenger Trains Collide.

DOCTORS RUSHED

Six Passenger Coaches Demolished and Fire Starts in Wreckage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Two passenger trains on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway collided early today near Bellemeade Park in the western suburbs of Nashville.

Six passenger coaches in all were demolished and two cars of the through train caught fire and were burned. The wrecking crews and volunteers worked heroically in the wreckage to rescue the injured.

Telephone reports from the scene of the wreck are to the effect that twenty-five were killed and between fifty and seventy-five persons injured. The wreck occurred at 7:15 o'clock ten miles from Nashville. Every available doctor and nurse has been rushed to the scene. One train was eastbound to Memphis and St. Louis and the other from Nashville to Memphis.

Both engines and baggage cars were completely wrecked. A combination coach on the local filled with white and negro passengers was ripped from end to end.

Several coaches were telescoped and passengers are being cut out with difficulty.

Most of the dead, it is believed, are negroes. At 10 o'clock about forty injured had reached the city hospital and several of the number had died. Engineer David Kennedy, of number one was founder under a boiler. It is believed he is fatally hurt. Two Pullman coaches escaped serious damage.

The entire crew of number four was killed.

NO DANGER OF SUGAR FAMINE

Food Situation Generally Declared Better Than at Any Time Since U. S. Entered War.

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